

Undergraduate Colleges of Physicians

Colleges and universities in the United States vary widely in the proportion of their graduates who became physicians. This monograph discusses the differences in rates of production of such graduates associated with certain characteristics of the undergraduate institutions. The study is concerned with the baccalaureate origins of physicians who were graduated from medical schools in the United States in 1950-59.

There were 389 undergraduate colleges which had 25 or more graduates who obtained M.D. degrees in 1950-59. These colleges accounted for 93 percent of all recipients of M.D. degrees from medical schools in the United States in the 10-year period.

The main part of the report investigates the relationship between the percent of male graduates of 358 liberal arts, coeducational and men's colleges who became physicians (the male M.D. index) and such characteristics of the colleges as type of administrative control (Protestant, Catholic, nondenominational, or public), presence of one or more professional schools, amount of tuition, geographic location, and production of graduates who obtained other advanced degrees. Other parts of the report deal with nine women's colleges, nine predominantly Negro colleges, and the colleges

which produced the greatest absolute numbers of graduates with M.D. degrees.

The male M.D. index for all 358 liberal arts colleges was 4.9 percent. Colleges under Protestant auspices had an average index of 6.2 percent while those under public control, 3.2 percent. Colleges with tuition for the academic year 1950-51 of \$500 or more had a male M.D. index of 6.1 percent; those with tuition under \$500, 4.5 percent. Universities with an affiliated medical school had an index of 5.7 compared with 4.7 for those colleges without an affiliated medical school.

Colleges in the south had the highest average male M.D. index, followed by those in the west, the northeast, and the north central regions. The colleges with the highest male M.D. index tended to have high production rates for scholars and for science doctorates.

The average M.D. index for the nine women's colleges with 25 or more M.D. graduates was 2.1 percent, but the range was from 0.8 to 2.9 percent. The nine predominantly Negro colleges in the study had an average male M.D. index of 7.0 percent.

Harvard University produced the largest number of graduates who became physicians in the 10-year period. This university and the

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Baccalaureate Origins of 1950-59 Medical Graduates. By William A. Manuel and Marion E. Altenderfer. Public Health Monograph No. 66 (PHS Pub. No. 845), 30 pages, illustrated. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961, 25 cents.

The accompanying summary covers the principal contents of Public Health Monograph No. 66, published concurrently with this issue of *Public Health Reports*. Dr. Manuel is professor emeritus of chem-

istry at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and Miss Altenderfer is a statistician in the Division of Public Health Methods, Public Health Service.

For readers wishing the data in full, copies are on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Official agencies and others directly concerned may obtain single sample copies without charge from the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Information, Public Health Service. Copies will be found also in the libraries of professional schools and the major universities and in selected public libraries.

University of Michigan and New York University each had well over 1,000 graduates who obtained M.D. degrees during 1950-59. Of the 50 colleges which produced the most M.D. graduates, 48 had affiliated medical schools.

The highest male M.D. index (25.3 percent) was for La Sierra College in California, and the next highest (22.5) was for Pacific Union College, also in California. Of the 10 colleges with the highest male M.D. indexes, 4 (La

Sierra, Pacific Union, Atlantic Union, and Walla Walla) are controlled by the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

The monograph includes an appendix showing the number and percent of M.D. graduates, together with the characteristics used in the analysis, for each college and university with 25 or more graduates receiving M.D. degrees in 1950-59 from medical schools in the United States.

1960 Census Data for Small Areas

Published and unpublished data for small areas that cover the entire United States are now available from the 1960 Census of Population and Housing.

Complete-count data have been tabulated for each of the 270,000 enumeration districts into which the country was divided for census purposes. The tabulations include population data on age, sex, color, marital status, and relationship, and housing data on tenure, vacancy status, color, condition and plumbing, number of rooms, persons per room, property value, and rent. These data are available only in photocopies or microfilms of listings and special tables and on magnetic tape for use on electronic computers.

Similar data for the approximately 23,000 census tracts comprising 135 standard metropolitan statistical areas and certain other areas will be published by the end of 1961 in the PHC(1) report series.

Complete-count tabulations presenting limited housing statistics by city blocks for cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more and other selected areas are being published in a series of 421 separate city reports of the 1960 Census of Housing.

Complete-count data on certain population characteristics (age, sex, race, marital status, and households) of some 30,000 minor civil divisions and other untraced areas have been published in series PC(1)A, Number of Inhabitants, and PC(1)B, General Population Characteristics. Other population

and housing data for these areas are available in unpublished tables and on tape.

Sample data on population and housing were collected from one in four households and will be published this fall and winter in series PC(1)C, General Social and Economic Characteristics. These data cover a wide range of subjects such as country of origin, schooling, occupation, income, heating equipment, water supply, sewage disposal, and automobiles available. Selected statistics were collected also on the nonwhite population, the white population with Spanish surnames in certain States, and the population of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

Most of the sample data for census tracts will be published with the complete-count data as stated above. Sample data for minor civil divisions will be available only in unpublished tables and on tape.

Both the complete-count and sample data have been summarized for larger areas—urban places, counties, urbanized areas, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and States. Certain summary data have been published in the PC(1)A and PC(1)B population reports; the remainder will be published this fall and winter in the PC(1)C and the HC(1) housing reports.

Detailed information on availability and cost of the materials may be obtained by writing to the Chief, Population Division, or the Chief, Housing Division, or the Public Information Office, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.